you approached and told that you could no ret promotion unless you paid for it?"

Was any sum named?" "Yes, \$6,000."
"And you refused to pay it?"

"Who did Rappenhagen, to whom this noney was paid, represent?"
"I've said that he represented Commissioner Voorhis," was the answer.
The conclusion of Captain Creeden's testimony was followed by an impressive pause. Then Mr. Goff apologized for caus-ing the captain the unpleasantness he had experienced. Tears suffused Creeden's eyes. hat in view of the splendid services you have rendered to your country and to the community the public interests will not be subserved by disturbing you in your position as police captain." Then there was a burst of applause such as no man could stop. Captain Creeden arose. He looked straight ahead. Tears filled his eyes and vis face twitched with emotion. Then each member of the committee and counsels warmly. There was another burst of applause and Captain Creeden walked from the court room crying. Men, trembling with pent-up feelings, grasped his hand in sympathetic pity.

THE GO-BETWEEN. Then John W. Rappenhagen testified that he handled the money. He was given the noney and in turn he turned over \$10,000 of it to "Honest" John Martin for the benefit of Commissioner Voorhis. He kept the remaining \$5,000 for himself. He was the go-between. Rappenhagen swore that Voorhis lied if he said he did not get the money. Mr. Goff said he had subpoenaed Martin, but word had come that that individual was suffering with paralysis.

It was during the afternoon session that.
Mr. Goff learned of Captain Creeden's suspension. The committee became excited.
"Subpoena all the commissioners," yelled
Senator Bradley. The subpoenas were is-"It looks as though the men who tell the truth are to be suspended by the police board," said Senator O'Connor angrily. "It is abominable," was Chairman Lex-

Everyone spoke at once. Indignation pre-The subpoena-servers soon performed their ork and Commissioner Martin assumed the witness stand. He hadn't known that therwise. He nad voted for Creeden's sussaid he was destrous of working in harpolice department. He promised he would lo all in his power to restore Captain Cree-

Then there was more applause. It was increased by the appearance of Superintendent Byrnes. He said that Creeden's case was different from that of other accused rolice captains. When Creeden was nted he swore that he had paid no oney to secure the appointment. The perintendent had recommended the suspension because of Creeden's perjury, and because Creeden had acknowledged his guilt before the committee. But Mr. Byrnes also promised to do all in his power to obtain Captain Creeden's restor-ation. The audience applauded the super-

day only adds fuel for the anxious specula-tion which is being indulged in as to the ext step in this startling expose. Police Justice Voorhis, who is to-night ne of the most talked of men in New Tork, this afternoon denied in toto the algations made against him before the mators. Said he: "Rappenhagen never oke one word to me in reeden's behalf. have never received from Creeden, either irectly or indirectly or from any other nember of the police force, one penny for my influence I may have exercised. The story is almost too absurd to dignify with a Is almost too absurd to dignify with a l." and the justice laughed scornful-I might add." said he, "that the ing Creeden was appointed to a capple of had a conversation with him in bresence of President James J. Mariasked him whether he had used or

caused to be used any improper influence He had declared he had not." Another feature of the day which was nerally discussed on the streets was Mr. off's invitation to Richard Croker to appear before the committee and deny the charges made against him. Mr. Goff said Moran, the Brooklyn tug owner, given yes-terday, implicated Mr. Croker in con-structive extortion, the latter was invited to take the witness stand and make any explanation that he might desire of Moran's allegations. Mr. Croker did not respond.

CROKER QUITE FUNNY. What He Says Afout Witness Moran's

"Political" Contributions. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-Richard Croker was asked if he would accept Mr. Goff's invitation to appear before the Lexow Committee and vindicate himself on the constructive charge of extortion implied by the testimony of witness Moran yester-

"I did not know that any charges had been made against me," sald Mr. Croker, 'or that there is anything to vindicate The only thing Mr. Moran testified to was that he contributed to Tammany Hall. If nmittee wants to find out about conbutions to political parties, I am sure ey can. Why don't they ask the Union ague Club, the Republican and County emocracy about political contributions? lese organizations get them as well as ns and not make its inquiry partisan, as hey are doing." "But will you take advantage of Mr. Joff's offer?" he was asked.
"No: there is nothing to vindicate that I know of. Mr. Moran wanted to contribute to Tammany Hall, and he did so; that's

"Did you know anything about Captain Creeden's paying \$15,000 for a captaincy?" Mr. Croker laughed as if the idea amused him. "No," said he; "I did not."

KU-KLUX IN GEORGIA.

Organization for "Mutual Protection"

Said to Be in Existence. ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 14.-In the trial of the Whitfield county "White Cappers" in the United States Court to-day evidence of a highly sensational nature was given by one of the witnesses. The case on trial is that of the United States against C. C. Brown, Berry Turner and W. B. Callahan. The witness who furnished the sensation was Mr. C. F. Ogles, a well-known citizen of Tilton. Mr. Ogles was put on the stand in rebuttal of the testimony introduced by the defendants. He was examined by Mr. Rucker. He said that in the spring of 1892 he met with a crowd of men in an old barn at Tilton to form an organization for mutual protection. He had been advised to join it because he would be safer inside than outside of it. Among those who were present were J. P. Joyce, constable, Alfred Whitner, Lorenzo Harris, Jim Townsend, Tom Hayes, W. A. Adams. Three weeks ago he met the same crowd several miles from Tilton for the purpose of electing officers. The officers elected were Charles Brown, captain; W. L. Brown, lieutenant, and Green Tredwell, Rufe Greer, W. B. Griggs and Frank Morgan, referees. All of hese men were present at the meeting, and V. L. Brown, a Methodist preacher, was iso present. In talking with other men in whitfield county he found that they were nembers. The witness then told the court reen Tredwell had told him that Mr. rammell, United States revenue col-for the Northern district of Georgia Trammell Starr, State Senator from that district: Representative Longley, Mr. Martin, of the firm of Jones & Martin, awyers, and Mr. John Black, the Mayor f Dalton, were members of the organiza-on and would protect any one of them who got into trouble or were taken before

The story is not believed here. Collector Trammell and Mr. Starr both laughed at the statement. "Why, it's well known," said Mr. Trammell, "that both Starr and myself have been very active in trying to State. The charge is ridiculous, and there is not one word of truth in it."

Croup Cured with Anti-Toxin. NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 14.-The first cure in this city by the application of the anti-toxin serum to a child suffering from diphtheria has been recorded. Dr. Albert Frey was called on Monday to attend a hree-year-old son of William Lockhardt. he child was suffering from diphtheric roup. The usual remedies were applied. eded no relief. Dr. Frey sent for ts were noted Thursday evening, twenty-ir hours after the first injection. To-day hild was up and playing about the Dr. Frey has obtained more of the and is treating four other cases.

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JAPANESE

singular Conduct of Peking's Panic-Stricken Officials-Japan's Posttion as to Peace Proposals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14 .- The following advices, dated Yokohama, were received here to-day per steamer Gaelic: The fall of Port Arthur was undoubtedly known in America before the news was circula ed in Japan. The fleet arrayed against l'ort Arthur was almost identically the same as that which won the battle near Taikosan harbor in April last. Several foreign menof-war watched the proceedings, among them the United States ship Paltimore which, it is reported, was, on one occasion mistaken for a Chinese vessel and came near being torpedoed by the foshiro and Taka Chiho. Germans and British ships were also at hand, and again an ugly story is told of the action of Admiral Freemantle, who, it is alleged, gave a premacure alarm to the Chinese by requiring a salute to the Alaxrity while the body of a Japanese troops was debarking.

The interval between the capture of Kin Chow and the advance upon Fort Arthur was occupied by the Japanese in establishing an office of civil administration in the conquered city with a view to restoring order among the populace. The first proceeding of the dreaded monsters of invasion was to swing a line of immense kettles in the public square and to set a battalion of cooks at work bolling rice by the wagon loads. The sight and smell drew hundreds of famished wretches to the scene, who did not care to hope that any fragment of told that not part but the whole was their Pennsylvania railroad depot, Jersey City, own, they fell on their knees speechless.

all the fastnesses between Kieu-Lien and city of Layoung, which stands the highway from New Chwang of great natural strength, but fortified wi every appliance of modern engineering skill and abundantly provided with artillery and mmunition. In no single instance has an progress of the Japanese. In the moun-tainous regions of Motiel a formidable line of fortifications was laid out through which no enemy could have made his way without a desperate struggle, provided a decent show of resistance had been made, but no disposition to do so was apparent, and the scrupulous caution on the part of the Japanese in the Manchurian campaign begins to appear somewhat misplaced. It is a question whether Moukden will be considered worth taking, now that the route to Peking is open. A small garrison at Hong Kong (Feng Whong) or Kin Lin can guard against all chances of peril to Corea, and the bulk of Yamagata's men may, with perfect security, be spared for co-operation n larger movements elsewhere.

Edicts have been pouring out of the pal-ace at Peking with a recklessness and lack f coherence which attest the utter confusion that reigns at court. Officials are exalted and cast down; generals are rewarded and disgraced, ordinarily without the slightest understanding of the transac-tions in which they have been engaged. Occasionally, however, a shaft is let fly which seems to indicate that gleams of truth now and then penetrate the imperial pre-cincts. General Wei, one of the masters of the Fabian strategy in Corea, has lost his head. General Yeh, who ordered the murder of the French priest Joseau, is in prison. General Niel, another of the fugitives from Corea, has been compelled to dis-gorge the thousands of taels prematurely bestowed on him by the Empress dowager. Admiral Ting, who was loaded with favors for haing been beaten at Talko San har-bor, has been stripped of these unmerited honors and ordered to follow hereafter the instructors of an Englishman, Captain Mcinstructors of an Englishman, Captain I vice admiral, but who really controls the fleet. On the other hand, General Sung, whose feats of poltoonery have not yet reached his sovereign's ears, is ennobled for dispersing the vermin and pacifying Corea, and is ordered to encamp on the banks of the Yalu river and await the arrangem peace by the various powers. Li Hung Chang is appealed to and reviled in the same day. Prince Kung is for the moment the center of authority, being appointed commander of all the forces, military and naval. But before any practical report can follow the enunciation of a de-cree it is liable to be canceled in contra-

ry rescripts. The government is with The report that arrangements have been made for the flight of the imperial family from Peking in case of a Japanese landing at Taku is so far confirmed that it is accepted as trustworthy by the Japanese au-thorities. Chang Chi is said to be the chosen place of retreat. Seditious placards have been posted in

Ching Klang denouncing the Manchurian ching Klang denouncing the Manchurian dynasty and demanding its overthrow.

The best war ships of the Nan Yan squadron have been ordered to join the naval force in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, but the officers and crew are in revolt, alleging that their service is only due to the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, and that they will not fight the battles of Li Hung Chang. The central government is offering strong pecuniary persuasions to secure their co-operation

The latest report from China states that peror is at last prepared to appeal directly to his victorious foe, and will ask for an armistice while Prince Kung and Hung Chang proceed to Japan to make

Advices from Tokio say: It is with greatest reluctance that Japan listens to suggestions for mediation from any quarter. The alm of the Chinese government has always been to delude its people into the belief that the Emperor, rules all na-tions, and that when one principal vassal state becomes troublesome he has only to order its subjugation by others and thus restore tranquility without unnecessary disturbance of his own composure. The idea that the mighty middle kingdom cannot humble itself so far as to sue for peace is one that must never enter the mind of the populace. If Japan were to treat indirectly with Western powers it would in course of time be given out that China had commanded the tributary states of Europe to bring the rebellious Japanese to terms, and had thus settled the business without impairing her own dignity. This convic-tion once established throughout the em-pire the court at Peking would resume its habitual insolence and again block the wheels of progress in the East. That is what Japan firmly believes, and she is therefore resolved that the whole Chinese nation shall be made aware of the government's abasement. On no other terms can security for the future be assured. This explains one phase of Japan's reto receive the peace ssioner Detring, an English the custom house at Tien-Tsin, who was sent to a second rate port together with a body of Chinese officials of questionable rank, in a merchant ship of the Chinese Steamship Navigation Company, under the German flag, bearing a letter from Li Hung Chang, in which the Japanese authorities were requested, with apparent earnestness, to discuss terms of accommodation. Nothing would delight China more than to be able to say hereafter that the difficulties had been handed over by one of the viceroys to an insig-nificant foreign clerk for settlement, as a matter unworthy of the Emperor's per-

onal attention. The inquiry of the United States as to Japan's willingness to accept a proffer of assistance is regarded rather as retarding to accelerating the satisfactory conclusion of the war. Nevertheless the authorities at Tokio are not altogether indisposed to allow the avowal of China's submission to be made through American diplomatic agencies. They would prefer that it come without circumlocution, direct from the Chinese sovereign, but they are at least conscious that the strong objections to intervention which present themselves when not exist in the case of the United States. The need of more money is asserting it-self and the minister of finance has called for a second war loan of fifty million yen.
Census returns just published show a total
Japanese population of 41,386,365, the males
exceeding the females by about four hundred thousand. The increase of the last

recorded year was 296,325. Mount Rainer Smoking Again. SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 14.-The volcano on Mount Ranier has broken out again and smoke is pouring from the crater, which is also emitting jets of steam. The Post-Intelligencer expedition to explore the mountain will start to-morrow afternoon

Chicagosa and \$40,000 Missing. CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Charles S. Purington, resident of the Burlington Brick Company, A fifty-two week feast is provided by Har-

per's Young People for \$2 a year.

and will endeavor to reach the summit.

CHINA

is missing. His father-in-law, T. S. Dobbins, who was his business associate, charges him with misappropriating \$40,000 of the firm's money. Purington was at his office Thursday of last week when he sent a note to his wife saying he was going to Milwaukee to be absent for a few days. He left them without saying anything to the office attaches and has not been seen since neither has any word been received. since neither has any word been received

"NOT GUILTY."

Two Men Acquitted of Complicity in the Lynching of Six Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 14.-The jury in the case of W. C. Richardson and Ed Smith, cnarged with being implicated in the lynching of six negro prisoners on the 31st of August last, this morning brought in a verdict of not guilty. The attorney-general thersupon moved that the cases against the other eleven men indicted for the same crime be nolle prossed, and this was done. Attorneys for the defense insisted on a verdict of not guilty in all the cases, but to this Attorney-general Patterson would not agree, though he intimated that he would consent to such an entry in the record in the case of two or three of the eleven, after a consultation with the coun-

SEELEY AT NEW YORK

IN COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS IN LUDLOW-STREET JAIL.

The Shoe and Leather Bank Defaulter's Bail Bond Fixed at \$25,000, but No Surety Yet Secured.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-Samuel C. Seeley, late bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather National Bank, this city, is to-night a fullybarred prisoner, in comfortable apartments feast would fall to them. When they were in Ludlow-street jail. Seeley arrived at the this evening by the fastest train that runs Detachments of Japanese have penetrated between Chicago and New York. On alighting he faced some forty reporters and artists, assembled in groups on No. 12 platform. Awaiting the arrival of the train to Moukden. Scores of entrenched positions | was the prisoner's legal adviser and conhave been passed, many of them not only fidant, lawyer Angel. The captive was unnold and detective "Andy" Nugent. His eyes were turned to the ground and he looked anxious, careworn and even haggard. His long, flowing blonde moustache had been shorn to a rugged stubble and the dyer's stuff had tempered it into a reddish brown. His immediate trappings consisted of a large-sized woman's dress box of white cardboard, tied with ordinary string. He took up a seat at the back of the coach, sitting beside marshal Arnold, and the pair had before them on the opposite seat United States Marshal McCarthy and bank president Crane.

The office of Commissioner Shields was crowded mostly by reporters and the only immediate friends of the accused present were Mr. Samuel Aymer, his assistant at the bank, and brother-in-law, and Mr. M. F. Hallenbeck, an uncle of Seeley's wife. The commissioner read the substance of the warrant, the prisoner, meanwhile, standing in a respectful and attentive attitude. Immediately the question of bail or jail was raised, and Mr. McFarlane announced that, under the circumstances of the crime, he asked that the bail should stand at \$30,000. Mr. Angel thought that the fixing of such an amount would tend to interfere with the accused preparing a proper defense. He thought Seeley had not acted like a man who wanted to quit the country and asked that the amount should be fixed at \$20,000. He pointed out that the sum involved in the one charge before the commissioner was one of \$5,080, and for such a sum the amount asked was simply absurd.
Mr. McFarlane mildly insisted, but, after a
minutes reflection, the commissioner fixed the bail at \$25,000.

moved to a specially-prepared apartment at Ludlow-street jail, where Mr. Angel has made arrangements for his comfort. Be-fore leaving the commissioner's room, Mr. Crane bade Seeley "good night," and shook him warmly by the hand. To Marshal Arnold the prisoner said, in a low tone of voice: "I desire, sir, to thank you and your Chicago friends for all your kindness to me, and trust that your trip back will be a pleasant one."

FRAKER AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. The Alleged Dead Man Seen at Chicago-A Doctor's Testimony.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14 .- In the Fraker case, to-day, Dr. King, Fraker's family physician testified that he had examined Fraker, at the latter's suggestion, long before the alleged drowning, and he found that there was a peculiar physical formation, under which Dr. Fraker might be termed an hermaphrodite. The defense has the deposition of Charles J. Mohler, son of Senator Mohler, of Kansas, and will he saw Fraker at the world's fair, called him by name, and that Fraker requested him to say nothing about the meeting.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At Dubuque, Ia., yesterday the jury in the VanLuven pension fraud case returned

Thomas Stevens, of Lexington, Ky., has sold the race horse Buckwa, by Buckra, dam Wewa, to Charles H. Smith, of Chicago, for \$6,000. A lone highwayman held up the stage eight miles from Fort Thomas, A. T., Thursday night, and secured the mail pouch supposed to contain a large sum. Claus A. Blixt was arraigned in the Dis

trict court, at Minneapolis, yesterday, under the grand jury indictment charging him with the murder of Catherine Ging. George M. McDonald, president of the Guarantee Investment Company, entered the county jail at Chicago yesterday to begin his eleven months' sentence for violation of the postal laws.

Robert Maxwell, a schoolboy, was shot at Athens, Ga., yesterday by Ed Bloom, one of his young companions. Bloom had a pistol in his pocket, and when a dispute came up over a game of ball he drew it and shot Maxwell twice. Both were very

At the investigation into the frauds prac ticed by contractors in the erection of new school buildings at Cleveland, bricklayers testified they had been instructed by con-tractors to build hollow walls and fill them in with all sorts of rubbish. The school authorities have sworn out warrants for the arrest of certain contractors. Miss Annie Brewer, who snot her former

over, G. W. Latimer, at her home in Lynn

Mass., Thursday, was captured yesterday

When taken to the station house she was

deflant and said she did not regret the act, but was sorry that she had not killed Latimer. The victim of the shooting still alive although no hopes are given o A gang of White Caps visited the home Charles Berry, at Acidella, N. Y., two or three nights ago. They dragged him out in the snow and tarred and feathered him. The men then re-entered the house and apolled similar treatment to Mrs. Berry whill

she lay in bed. A recent death in the fam

ily under mysterious circumstances and the

difference displayed by the Berrys led to Movements of Steamers. SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 14.-Arrived: Ber-

in, from New York. LEITH, Dec. 14.-Arrived: Minnesota LONDON, Dec. 14.-Arrived: Mississipple from New York. NEW YORK, Dec. 14 .- Arrived: Grecian, from Glasgow.

publican State central committee, to con

ernor, was thrown out of the State Su

Two Cycling Records Broken. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.-Two world's o-night at the cycling tournament. W. A Barbeau, of the Riverside Wheelmen. New York, reduced the half-mile record from 1:10 2-5 to 1:05 2-5, and W. C. Roome, of the Jersey City Athletic Club, lowered the two-mile record from 4:48 to 4:45 1-5.

Victory for Budd. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.-The action begun by Chairman Cornwall, of the Re-

est the election of James H. Buld as Govpreme Court to-day. The only alternative now left to the Republicans is to carry the contest into the State Legislature. Harper's Bazar gives correct information

ANDY BOWEN ASLEEP

KNOCKED INSENSIBLE BY GEORGE LAVIGNE LAST NIGHT.

Possibility that the Pugilist May Die -Lavigne and His Party Arrested at the Close of the Fight.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15 .- George Lavigne and Andy Bowen fought to-night in the Auditorium Club in the presence of about 4,000 people. Bowen was knocked senseless in the eighteenth round. He was carried limp and unconscious from the ring by his seconds to his room, where Drs. Finney, Schupert and Harnan waited to bring him to. There was great excitement in the man's room, with the fear that he was about to die entertained by all present. Dr. Harnan, who has had much practice and experience in conditions of this kind, said Bowen was evidently suffering from concussion of the brain. One of the bad symptoms was that the pupils of the eyes were of different colors and a spell of vomiting again caused the man's friends much alarm. At 2 o'clock this (Saturday) morning Bowen's condition had not improved and was deemed so serious that the ambulance was sent to the arena to convey him to the Charity Hospital. The entire Lavigne party has been arrested.

The purse fought for to-night was \$3,000-John Duffy was chosen referee and the following ring celebrities acted as seconds: Billy McCarthy, Billy Layton and Al. Spitzfadden looked after Bowen, while Van Prigg, of Chicago, was his timekeeper. Samuel Fitzpatrick, Jim Hall and Martin Murphy esquired Lavigne, and George F. Considine, of Detroit, held the watch for would be given at the end of the twentyfifth round-in other words, the contest would not be declared a draw. Both men were over weight, Bowen weighing 133 and Lavigne 135. The weight agreed upon was In the first round Lavigne slipped to the

floor twice. Up to the third round he was the aggressor and had the better of the fighting, though Bowen landed some stiff body blows. In the fourth round Lavigne had all the best of the fight, landing several heavy right-handers on Bowen's face, staggering the home man as the gong sounded. The fifth and sixth rounds though little or no effective work was done. In the seventh round Bowen was cut over the eye. Lavigne looked every inch a winner. The eighth and ninth rounds were both Lavigne's. Bowen clearly outclassed. At the end of ninth round Bowen had bellows to mend, while Lavigne was unscathed and seemingly as fresh as when he began. In the tenth and eleventh rounds Lavigne had much the best of the fight, Bowen being knocked all over the ring. In the twelfth and thirteenth rounds it was the same old story-Lavigne did all the forcing. In the fifteenth round Bowen was nearly downed by a heavy right-hander on the jaw, and would have been floored had not the gong saved him. In the seventeenth round Bowen was knocked and fell down. He received terrible punishment, though he took it gamely. In the eighteenth round he was knocked out. He fought a game fight, but was never in the contest. Lavigne fought fairly but furiously, and deserved his victory.

When the knockout blow was given Lavigne feinted with his right, and as Bowen ducked, his elbow caught Bowen's chin. As Bowen straightened up Lavigne's right caught him on the point of the jaw and Bowen fell back, his head striking the platform with full force.

MR. DEBS TALKS.

His View of Judge Woods's Contempt Case Decision.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.-Debs said to-night regarding Judge Woods's decision: "I am a law-abiding man, and I will abide by the law as construed by the judges, but if Judge Woods's decision is the law all labor organizations may as well disband. According to him, every strike is a conspiracy and is unlawful. Even if our wages are reduced 5 per cent. and two or more of us decide to quit rather than submit to a reduction, we are guilty of conspiracy. Of course, he says, strikes are all right if they are peaceful, but who can tell when violence will follow a strike? In the strike of last summer every effort was made by the leaders to prevent violence. We warned the men to respect property rights and evven to keep off the right of way of the railway companies. Judge Woods intimates that this advice was given for the effect it would have on the public and that the strikers were not expected to heed it. What right has he to draw such an inference? There is nothing in the evidence to support it."

Harry J. Shellman, Once a Resident

of Indianapolis. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-Harry J. Shellman, a former managing editor of Texas Siftings died yesterday at his home Brooklyn, where he had been an invalid for some years. He was one of the founders of the Indianapolis People, and afterwards one of the publishers in New York of Wi and Wisdom, a weekly paper. He leaves widow, formerly Miss Josephine Keith, of Augusta, Ga., and two sons. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Other Deaths. PARIS, Dec. 14.-Captain Morhain, who companied the Count of Paris to Ameri-M. Jean Francois Gigoux, the well-known French painter, is dead. He was born at Bescanon, Jan. 6, 1808, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1880. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-Adjutant General Josiah Porter, N. Y. S. N. G., died at 10:40 o'clock to-night at his home in this city. General Porter's death is the outcome of an apoplectic seizure with which he was stricken at the Seventh Regiment banquet at Jaeger's last Wednesday. ROME, Dec. 14.-Father Denza, director

f the vatican observatory, died this morn-

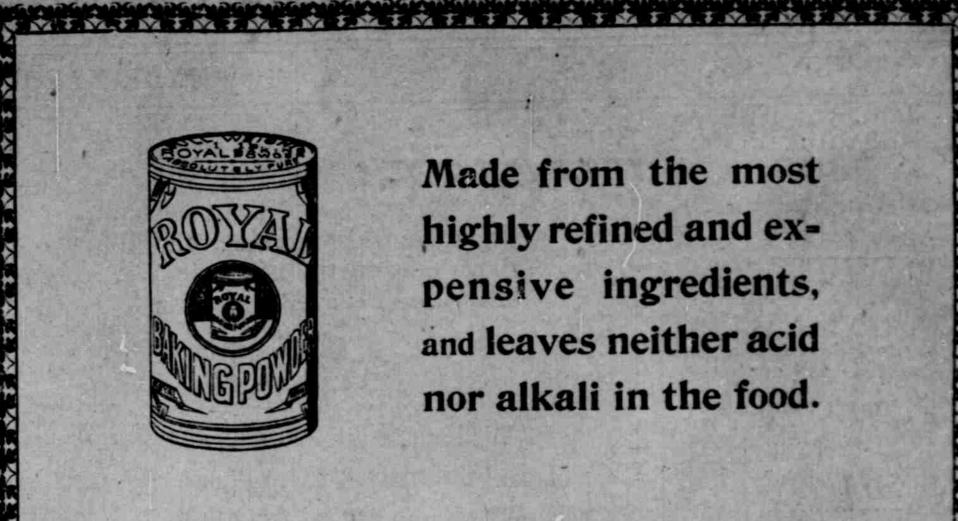
Harris Not Released. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 14.-William H. Harris, charged by New York officials with grand larceny was refused release by habeas corpus proceedings in Judge Kumler's court this afternoon. New York officers have a requisition for him from the Governor of New York, and have gone to present it to Governor McKinley at Colum-

Cycler Lenz Lost. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 14.-In to-morrow's issue the Amateur Athlete, of this city, will open a subscription fund for the purpose of sending an expedition in search of Frank Lenz, the lost Pittsburg cyclist. His friends and relatives are now convinced that he has met with some misfortune.

Canadian Annexation.

The census tables indicate that we are annexing the Canadians, and as for Canada itself, it can stay out in the cold as long as it wants to or until the Nova Scotia coal mines are annexed by New England.

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CHINA NAME PUZZLE

STRANGE SPELLING OF THE FLOW-ERY CITIES AND TOWNS.

Significance of Chinese Geographica Appellations Explained by an American Naval Officer.

Washington Star. "Perhaps some who are trying to follow the so far brilliant campaign of the Japanese in the war with their colossal enemy." said a naval officer, "have been puzzled to find the whereabouts of many of the places mentioned in dispatches. It is no wonder, for the spelling of those names the English, and a few have been further mangled by the telegraph after the correspondents have transmitted them. For example, the old-fashioned geographical word spelt chow by the English, may be written tchiau by the French, or chu by others, and it was reduced to ju by the cable the other day in at least one case-Weiju, which may be found in some atlases as Y-tcheou. Reference has also been made to the imperial palace at Je-hol, which has been marked on maps Zhehol and even Shehol, which last unpleasantly suggestive spelling is a misnomer for the Hunting Park, though the name does not mean Hot river. When in doubt it may be well to try all names by both the continental and English systems for pronunciation. and to search the maps for either spell-

"A few random notes may add interest to our inspection of the rather indifferent maps we possess, and may show that in China, as elsewhere, names have meanings, and in some cases entertaining ones. To begin with the cardinal points: North, south, east and west are, respectively, Peh, Nan, Tung and Si; so that the important city which we generally call Pekin is, in fact, Peh-King, and means northern capital; or, in another way, lofty-ten-millions which exceeds our expression upper-ten-thousand; it also bears, to the confusion of outside barbarians, the title Shung-Tien Foo alluding to the superintending hand which directs streams of all things. Nan-King used to be the southern capital be-fore the present Ta-Tsing or sublimely pure dynasty removed to its existing quarters. The two provinces Shan-Tung and Shan-Si are, respectively, east of the hills and west of the hills, the character Shan being a corrupt form of the original pictorial representation of three mountain peaks. The province which contains the capital is Chih-li, meaning direct rule, be-cause Peh-King, the source of supreme power, is in it. The Province of Liau-Tung, also called Shing-King, between the Ya-lu river and the great wall, has the appropriate meaning remote distance. CHINA'S SORROW.

"The northern dialect is so different from that of the south that the natives themselves are often compelled to communicate with each other through the written characters, or still more strangely, through pidgin English. In the north the word who means river and hoang (sometimes incorrectly spelled wang), being yellow, we have the title Yellow river-poetically 'China Sorrow,' from its devastating floods and because it 'floweth where it listeth,' its present mouth being some 300 miles from one of its former points of discharge. The name yellow is derived from the muddy color of its waters, which in turn discolor the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li and the Yellow sea. The mud has also made the gulf shallow, and, with that from the Pei-Ho, has caused the mud flats near Ta-Ku, which brought disaster to the English in their first attack upon the forts stretched an international point and said that 'Blood is thicker than water.' In the south, kiang is the word for river, and Yang-Tze is, translated, Son of the Ocean. Of course Yang-Tze-Klang river istauologous, though it has been so written. Peking being a very sacred capital. Tien Tsin, on the way to it along the Pel-Ho, s Heaven's Gate, according to one rea

with the names of towns are three descripive terms: Foo, in old times, meant a city or district of the first class; Chow, one of the second order, and Tsien, of the third and formerly a chow contained about 2,500 families; but as towns and cities grow in the process of time, even in China, while the language is said to be immutable, these titles do not now express a very exact meaning as to the size of the places. may assist also to note that keou or kow is mouth or gate; geographically, chan is is-land, and hou or hu, a lake. In the title Ta-Lien-Wan, where the papers tell us the Japanese have just landed a force in the rear of Port Arthur, wan means harbor, and, just as our word indicates a place of shelter, so this character wan is built up of symbols for 'water' and 'to bend,' denoting a place where the shore curves around a body of water, making a safe anchorage. "New-Chwang, which appears on some maps as Nieou-Tchuang, reported to be captured, means Cowtown; Shanghaiwan must be intended for Shan-Hai-Kwan, the place where the great wall ends at the shore. If it be true that 40,000 Japanese have landed near it, they will be less than 200 miles from Peking. Takuar, where several Japanese war ships were reported to have been sighted, on the 10th instant, must be a misprint for Ta-Ku bar, off the mouth of the Pel-Ho. If that be true, there is little wonder at the reported con-sternation in Peking, for it means that the Chinese fleet is powerless at present If a Japanese squadron has also been seen off Ning-Po (Tranquil Waves), about 100 miles south of Shanghai, the vessels are no doubt ready to intercept the southern Chinese men-of-war and coal likely to be brought from Formosa. TALK OF DISMEMBERMENT.

"China itself bears several native titles, which have been translated the Celestial Empire and Beneath-the-Heavens, All-between-the-four-Seas and the middle Kingdom; but perhaps among its own hetero-geneous people it is best known as the Eighteenth Provinces, which last name, if European jealously will keep its hands off and let the Japanese halve or quarter the empire, will probably have to be changed, provided also, that no mistakes are made by the plucky Japanese. It is some comfort that the seat of war has been removed from Corea, for we had the most important place other names under guises which 'no fellow could find out.' The recent correct chart issued by the hydrographic office, has, however, filled some blank spots which we have been accustomed to see marked 'Corea.' "Our atlases, as has been noted, are imperfect, and even in China, there is dearth information about its own geography. More than twenty years ago a party of American naval officers at Tien-Tsin, wishing to visit the Kou-pe-kow and Nan-kow passes through the Great Wall (or Tenthousand-mile-rampart), also the Ming tombor and other points of interest, and the only guide being absurdiy extravagant in his demands, Minister Low persuaded us to go without a guidef and after roughly have been expected, and the experiment

tracing a manuscript sketch map of the roads, etc., which was borrowed from the British legation, we succeeded eminently, and the writer had the satisfaction afterward of helping to make a more elaborate copy of the map for the use of our own

is generally flat, and near the coast of the two gulfs (Pe-Chill and Lian-Tung) there are salt marshes. Over the comparatively level plain by which the Japanese may approach there are dirt roads passable for carts, though long use has in some places cut them below the general suface. In winter the ground is frozen hard, and the streams for several months have a covering of troops, so that it is difficult to understand what some English journals mean by stat-ing that Tien-Tsin will be safe from attack in a few weeks; the streams could be crossed on foot, and the Chinese gun boats could not ascend the Pei-Ho to help. On the other hand, if the Ta-Ku forts were captured before winter, large Japanese men-of-war, even after crossing the bar, would not probably be able to go up the river on account of its excessive crookapanese soldiers, it appears as if the should not have great trouble. In parts of their own country they have cold and snow, while in northern China, though temperature sometimes falls to about 10 degrees, it is a clear, dry cold, and there ay not be half an inch of snow through

"Dismemberment has been whispered, and already the eagles, the bear and, of course, the lion are preparing to gather where the carcass is and to claim slices 'rectified frontier,' outlying islands, etc. f these things happen, Americans should of pass on without a feeling of contempt alone for the huge, rich, prosperous country which may be despoiled. We, with our defenseless ports and our handfull of ships, are living in the same fool's paradise. Let us heed this last grave lesson while there

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING. Because Trials of It Have Failed They Need Not Always Do So.

Katherine B. Davis, in the Outlook. The answer to the question, "Is Co-operative Housekeeping a Failure?" will depend upon the point of view of the student of the subject. If that person be a tired housekeeper, driven almost to desperation by the present unsatisfactory conditions; if she has looked around to find encouragement in some precedent before taking what seems to a leap in the dark, and if she has found, as she undoubtedly has, that there is no place in this country where a complete plan has been successfully carried out for any great length of time, she will answer, "Yes, it has been tried many times, and it has always failed." She will fold her hands and submit to what seems

If, on the other hand, she is an enthusiast, she will see in these same failures only necessary experiments, each of which brings her step nearer the goal. Her answer will be as emphatically, "No." If she is simply an onlooker, with no vital interest in the matter, she will probably

to her the inevitable.

say, "Not proven." The last answer perhaps is the correct one. It is too early yet to say whether co-operative housekeeping will prove eventually a success or a failure. Heretofore it has failed, but there have been good reasons for the failures, and they do not

seem to be of such a nature that they cannot be avoided in the future. A woman who has given considerable attention to the subject, and spent much time in investigating what has already been done, writes in a private letter: "Could the world be filled with perfectly reasonable and responsible human beings, it might be a great success just here and now" She touches upon the vital point in all of the failures. Sad to say, people, and especially women, have not yet learned to co-operate harmoniously. They are unwilland prejudices, particularly when the sacredly cherished traditions of the culinary department are concerned. This defect in human nature is the greatest hindrance to successful co-operation, as a practical difficulty, and increases as the scale on which the co-operation is to be carried on

If the families of a neighborhood wish t venture an experiment, success attend them! But let them first look well to their "reasonableness" and strength of will.
Aside from this "original sin," which seems to make co-operation so much more difficult than autocratic rule, there are no unsurmountable obstacles in the way of success, providing there is an intelligent understanding of the ends to be accom-plished and of the means to be used in order to attain those ends. A letter was received by the writer ask-ing for a complete financial statement of the cost of co-operative living, including laundry for six families, comprising twenty-four individuals. Doubtless the editors of the household departments of our leading papers are in constant receipt of such requests. The inquirers do not realize the difficulties in the way of an intelligent and accurate answer. Without a detailed knowledge of the circumstances, the scale of living proposed, the amount of money available for apparatus, the situation of the homes with respect to each other, and many other items, no satisfactory estimate

can be given.
Mrs. Coleman-Stuchert, of Chicago, has studied the subject carefully, and has prepared a complete plan of co-operative liv-ing, which can be adapted to meet the needs of people of varying income. This plan has never been put into actual operation. So far as the theory is concerned, no fault can be found with it, and only trial can disclose faults of detail. It avoids many of the rocks on which most experiments have split. It is adapted for a city or large modified in a village or in the country.

Mrs. Stuchert provides for the erection of a block of houses around the open square which contains kitchen, cold-storage, laundry and buildings for heating and lighting plants. Each family is served in its own house, thus interfering in no way with the private family life, while the modern scientific appliances make it possible to place the food upon the table in as appetizing a condition as if prepared in a private

According to her estimates, for a family n moderate circumstances, an eight-room house will cost its owner \$2,800. The current expenses, including light, heat, insurance, taxes, and services, would not ex-ceed \$15 per month. First-class table board would be \$2 per week per capita, and the laundry work not over 25 cents per dozen

In most cases the people who have generally undertaken to do their housework on the co-operative plan hav not felt like putting a large sum of money into a proper "plant." They have adopted makeshifts "plant." They have adopted makeshifts in place of absolute necessities, and the resuit has been disastrous. For example, in one city, the experiment of a co-operative kitchen was undertaken by a number of well-to-do families. As it was "only an experiment," they did not wish to invest much money in appliances for delivering the meals to each dining room in a hot and appetizing condition. Ordinary tin wash-bollers were purchased, one for each family. Into these were put the meals, each dish being places in a tin can. The result

was given up, and co-operative housekeeing pronounced a failure. This difficulty, least, might have been avoided. In many instances the ladies of each family have undertaken to supervise the menu and purchase the provisions in tern, each serving a week. This is seldom as satisfactory as to give entire charge to som inpetent person. In the present state of knowledge few women have precisely the same ideas of economy and fudgement in purchasing, and few are so strong-minded as to refrain from unfavorable criticism of another's methods where their own personal

interests are involved.

Another difficulty in experimenting on a small scale is the widely differing tastes in families of the same social circle. The food cannot be furnished economically to six families if each family wishes a different menu. The same families, if driven to live in a boarding-house, will submit to much greater uppleasantness before they rebel against the table than they will it they have a hand in the direct management. Up to the present time the most thoroughly successful experiments in co-operation in this country have been those conducted by individuals rather than by families The Jane Club connected with the Hull House in Chicago is a notable example of what can be accomplished in the line f a co-operative home by young who earn their own living. In this club about forty girls have the comforts of a cheerful, pretty home and a good table, managed by officers elected from their own number, for which they pay about \$3 a piece per week. A cook and two assistants are able to do all the work of the house except the bed-making, which each girl does for herself. success of this club has led recently

to the formation of a similar club, near Hull House for young men.

A co-operative laundry is started more easily and is more likely to be successful. than is the kitchen. Any community wishing to make a beginning would do wel to undertake that first. The writer wishes by no means to courage co-operative housekeeping. On the contrary, she firmly believes that it is the housekeeping for the future. At the same time it is well for any community desiring to try the experiment to realize the difficulties from the first. The answer to the question, "Is co-or erative housekeeping a failure?" cannot it given until a thorough trial is made a some such scientific plan as that propose by Mrs. Coleman-Stuchert.

CITY TO SELL LIQUOR.

An lown Town Will Give the Gothenburg Plan a Trial.

Sioux City Special. The Gothenburg liquor system is to be tried, for the first time in Iowa, at Ida Grove. Last winter Representative M. D. Nicol, of Ida county, tried to get the Legislature to adopt the system, but failed. He has succeeded better at home and his own county will try the plan. An association has been formed by leading citizens of Ida Grove and has secured from sell liquor in the town. The association will open a saloon at once, having overcome the many obstacles that have been thrown in its way by those who opposed the plan.

The association agrees to give all of its profits, above an agreed per cent. of interest, to the town and the Young Men's Christian Association. All its appointments of officers are to be approved by the town Council. The association has filed a bond which the Council has approved, and the only serious difficulty is the opposition of one property-owner within the legal limit of distance, who refuse to give his consent and is being encouraged by the antisaloonists in his opposition. The organization has fixed the salary of the treasurer and manager at \$1,000 a year and elected to the place Patrick Scanion. An assistant at a salary of \$480 will be employed.

The men who are back of the scheme have sell liquor in the town. The association will The men who are back of the scheme have and but for their high standing in the town would not have been able to carry the scheme into effect. They declare that their interest in it is rather scie financial and that they will at least prove by the community rather than by the in-dividual and that under this arrangement they succeed they expect to bring the matter once more before the Legislature for consideration and urge the plan for

ption by the State. Australian "Personals."

The following advertisements, clipped from an Australian paper, were shown to me by a friend yesterday. They are all

I HEREBY publicly apologize to Miss Ellen — for having assaulted her and used vulgar language to her, and I also swear that I will not molest her again from this time henceforth. (Signed) Alexander.

IF Mrs. — does not stop slandering my daughter I will take proceedings at once. HEREBY warn any person or persons against making unfounded and slanderous charges against me after this date, the same being untrue. Sarah -

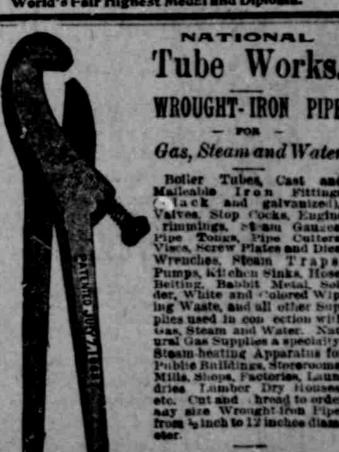
HEREBY retract the slanderous language I used against Elkland Smith, the same having no foundation, in fact. John Os-IF Mrs. — does not stop using foul lan-guage to my boy I will take proceedings against her after this date. Maria —.

Mrs. Ballard's Assailant Known. Chief of detectives Splann thinks he knows the man responsible for the assault on Mrs. Ballard Wednesday night and the attempted assault upon Miss Haubich

Thursday night in the eastern part of the city. The captain has the photograph of the man, copies of which have been sent to neighboring police headquarters. He left the city night before last, when he learned the detectives we e looking for him. Spann Added to the Defense. Henry Spaan was yesterday retained in the defense of Winnie Smith. The other lawyers for the defense are Duncan & Smith, Miller, Winter & Elam, and Charles

L. Henry will assist Mr. Wiltsie in the prosecution. The trial is set for Dec. 26. Watches-Marcy has the nobby styles.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma



WROUGHT-IRON PIPE Gas, Steam and Water Boller Tubes, Cast and Maileable Iron Fittings (Vack and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine rimmings, Steam Gaures, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Viscs, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wipeling, Wester, and Caster, and Caster,

Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries Lamber Dry Houses, etc. Cut and hread to order any size Wrought-from Pipe, from hinch to 12 inches diam.

Knight & Jillson & PENNSYLVANIA 82